

The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31. 1736.

N^o 186.

Remarks on an Infamous Libel in the Craftsman for January 17.



THE Happiness and Misery of the People depend so much on a good or bad Government, that there is not a greater Wickedness under the Sun, than endeavouring to represent the first Odious, and the last Amiable; and yet, this Iniquity, great as it is, is often committed to serve the Purposes of Faction. It has been the constant Employment of the Craftsman for several Years past, who makes it his Business, by false Representations of Persons and Things, to defame the Government, debase the Majesty of the King, and disgrace his Ministers, with a Design to render them Contemptible and Odious; whereas, in Truth, there is not the least Degree of national Contempt or Odium, but what the Authors or Abettors of the Craftsman have created: They make the Misfortune, and then complain of it; they alone are Guilty; but, like other Sinners, they transfer their Guilt, and charge the Administration with that Disaffection which they and their Writings have worked up.

To say, as they do in that venomous Paper before us, 'That Contention among great Men will have but a little Effect on the Body of the People, unless their own Interest is visibly concerned,' is the most senseless and ridiculous Thing in Nature; for, the People in all Free Governments, ever jealous of Power, and suspicious of Designs upon their Rights and Privileges, are strongly disposed to hearken to any Impostors and Deceivers, under the solemn Pretence of being for the Liberty of the Subject against the Power of the Crown: They are very careless Observers of human Nature, they never look into the Springs of their own Actions; and, for that Reason, are incapable of discerning those of others; so that, they are easily led away by the virtuous Sounds of Patriotism, and State-Reformation; and almost always take Appearances for Realities. 'Tis so far, therefore, from being true, that they don't take Party but where their own Interest is concerned, that they seldom, if ever, in publick Contentions, consider their own Interest; but Love and Hate, Praise and Dispraise, according to the Prejudices of their narrow Education, and agreeable to the Passions and Follies of that little Clan or Society with which they herd. And, to the Truth of this, Mr. D'Amers, (who never attempts to reason, but he contradicts himself) bears Witness, when he observes, what little Matters, and even mere Trifles will catch their Affections; for, 'tis equally true, that as little Matters and as mere Trifles will create their Aversions. Where was their Interest concerned in hunting down the true Friends of the Revolution, during all King William's Reign, as Haters of Monarchy and Subverters of the Church? Where was their Interest concerned in following that inconsiderable Tool of a Party, Sacheverell, as a Martyr and Confessor? Or, in pursuing the Duke of Marlborough, after all his wife, successful, and glorious Conduct, as an Enemy to his Queen and Country? Where was their Interest concerned in being against the present Royal Family, and running into a Rebellion against them almost as soon as they ascended the Throne? And where is their Interest concern'd (they say) in being against the present Ministry? No; They can have no Interest; the Patriots, or Ring-leaders of Faction may have an Interest; but, the Body of the People can have none.

BUT, let us proceed in our Remarks upon this Libel, the Author of which takes it for granted, 'That a King of England must lose the Hearts of his Subjects, if he does not execute the Office of a King immediately by himself; that is, if he has a Minister; or, if he keeps that Minister a great many Years in his Service, he must, then, necessarily be the Tool of his Minister, a Slave of the first Magnitude, a Slave to his Servant, who shall be called his Governor and Regent Minister; for all which impudent Assertions, there is not one Proof or the least Evidence but this, that his Majesty has thought fit to make use of the same Ministry several Years together, because he hath found them

faithful and successful at Home and Abroad: For which Reason his Government is represented to the People, as a Ministerial Government, and a Ministerial Tyranny: Can there be greater national Wickedness than this? Or, can Gentlemen, who assume to themselves the Characters of the King's best Friends, be capable of sinning with so high a Hand, as to draw the mildest and justest Government upon Earth as a Ministerial Tyranny, a Parliamentary Tyranny, and Legal Slavery? Was there ever such a Prostitution of Principle and Honour? We have lately another senseless Distinction, trump'd up to serve the same vile Purpose of alienating the Affections of the People from their Sovereign, which is, a Distinction between the ROYAL POWER of the Crown, and the MINISTERIAL POWER of the Crown: Ridiculous indeed! for, if 'tis a Power of the Crown, 'tis as truly Royal, whether it be exercised by the King immediately; or, by his Minister mediately. The Power which a King of England delegates to a Minister, is as really Royal Power, as tho' it was immediately exercised by himself.

BUT to what Hardships and Distresses are these Men driven for new Methods of abusing? What Pains do they take, even at the Expence of their Understandings, to make that Prince odious to the People, for whose Honour, and for the Interest of whose Family, they sometimes express the highest Concern? For they abuse him only because they love him, and endeavour to make him lose the Hearts of his Subjects, only to recover them again when he thinks fit to take them into the Ministry. But this Game has been played so long, and looks, at present, so unsuccessful, that one would think they should grow weary of it, and be willing to throw it up: If not, they will give us Leave to attack in our Turn, and pardon us if we shew them in true Lights, who have so often shewn the Ministry in false ones.

THEY have, in the Craftsman before us, given several Marks by which a King may know when he is reduced to the deplorable Condition of being a Slave to his Servant, and a Slave of the first Magnitude. The first Mark is, 'When many Noblemen and Gentlemen of the most ancient Families, the largest Estates, and the greatest Credit in the Kingdom, absent themselves from Court.' Answer, If this Fact is true, which I think absolutely false, yet the Mark is not a sure one; because many Noblemen and Gentlemen of the most ancient Families, the largest Estates, &c. have not more Sense nor Virtue than others; but are subject to the same Foibles and Weaknesses as the lowest Class of Men. Knowledge and Virtue are not hereditary; besides, there is a great Difference between voluntarily absenting themselves from Court, and staying away, because they are conscious that their Actions have rendered them very unacceptable at Court. They may be absent, and yet uneasy because they are absent.

ANOTHER Mark, it seems, whereby a King may know whether he is a ministerial Slave, is, when Men of unquestioned Worth and Fidelity throw up great Posts, without any declared Motive. Answer, This is no Mark; for Men of unquestioned Worth and Fidelity may see a Reason, or fancy they see a Reason to resign a Place under the King, without the least Dislike to his Majesty or his Measures. There may be other Reasons; but, if those Gentlemen don't think fit to declare them, I'm very sure 'tis very great Presumption in any Writers to do it for them; besides, I know but one Person of unquestioned Worth and Fidelity who did resign a great Post: the rest were all turned out.

ANOTHER Proof of the People's not liking a Minister, or, of a King's being in his Hands, is, 'When Counties, Cities, and great trading Towns return Memos to Parliament, in Opposition to the Court Interest, and when several Points are carried in Parliament with great Difficulty, and a small Majority, &c.' Answer, Counties, Cities, and Boroughs too, have sometimes returned Members against the Nation's Interest, and have sometimes acted from popular Prejudices and little narrow Views of their own, as well as private Men. Carrying Things in the House by a small or a great Majority, proves nothing; it neither proves the Thing to be right nor wrong, so that from thence no Inference can be drawn. The Whigs, in the glorious Part of Queen Anne's Reign, often carried Things, the best calculated for the Good of the Kingdom, by a very small Majority: A Speaker of undoubted Honour and

publick Virtue but by eight or ten Votes; and some Points of the greatest Importance to the Nation by two or three Votes. To the best of my Remembrance, the making it High Treason to oppose the Hanover Succession, was carried but by one Vote; and yet, had that miscarried, the Nation had been undone. There is no reasoning, therefore, for, or against a Ministry, from these Events; for they happen alike to all, the Wise and the Unwise, the Good and the Evil, the Just and the Unjust.

BUT, it seems, when Opposition runs strong, and Things are carried by a small Majority, a King should consult some impartial Persons to know the Reason. Ay; but who are they? Who are those impartial Persons? I appeal to these Gentlemen themselves, whether they will think, or say at least, that the King consults any impartial Persons, till he consults them; so partial are we to ourselves!

F. OSBORNE.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland, with these Advices.

The new Revolution in Turkey seems confirmed by Letters both from Poland and Germany. At Warsaw indeed they had the News of a great Tumult that had happened at Constantinople; but they knew no other Particulars than that it had cost the Lives of the Grand Vizier, and some other Ministers of the Ottoman Porte; and that the only Cause of the Vizier's Disgrace was his making too great a Discovery of his Inclination to maintain a good Harmony with the Christian Princes. According to some Advices from Vienna, a Courier arrived there, who left Constantinople the 20th of December last, and reports, that the Grand Vizier was deposed, and sent to the Seven Towers; and that the last Vizier who was banished to Candia, was recalled. M. Tahlman, the Emperor's Minister at the Porte, says also, in a Letter dated at Constantinople on the 25th of December, that the Grand Vizier was deposed that very Day; and that the Selictar Aga, who carries the Grand Seignior's Scymiter, was to act in his Office, till another be appointed. Tho' this News may be true, yet they were in some Doubt of it at Vienna, because their other Letters from Constantinople make no Mention of it.

They write from Petersburg, that the Czarina, for encouraging the Inhabitants of Riga in their Manufactures and Commerce, has resolved to lend them 100,000 Rubels for five Years, without Interest, on Condition that they re-pay the Principal at the End of that Term. The Lieutenant General of the Ordnance waited on her lately, with some Fire-Arms of a new Invention, particularly one for throwing Granadoes the Length of half a Mile.

The Letters add, that the Count de Munich is making great Preparations to besiege Asoph, in case of a Rupture with the Turks; that he is arrived with his Army within a League of that Fortrefs, which is not only blocked up on the Land Side, by the Situation of the Troops on both Sides of the River Don, but is also shut in on the Sea Side, by great flat-bottomed Vessels mounted with Cannon; besides which, the Count has raised Batteries on the Bank of the River that leads to Asoph, in order to prevent any Ships coming to it from the Black Sea. Mean time the Count has certain Advice, that there are but three Months Provisions in the Place, and that it will be impossible for the Turks to bring in a fresh Supply, without exposing themselves to a certain Defeat.

They write from Stockholm, that they are very busy at the Chancery Office in mustering up the Deeds and other Records that are to be delivered to the Czarina's Minister, by virtue of her Engagement to pay off the Sums which the Dutch lent to the late King Charles the IXth, upon the Mortgage of the Customs of Riga. The Duke of Courland having, by his Will, left that Dutchy after his Death to his Consort, who is Sister to the Duke John Adolphus of Saxe-Weissenfels, and declared her sole Heir to all his Estate, has sent his said Will to the Czarina, and prevail'd on her to be his Executrix.

The French Minister at Koningsberg has delivered to the Polish Lords of the Confederacy in favour of King Stanislaus, a Memorial relating to that Prince's Abdication, as it is stipulated in the Preliminaries, and desired them to conform to it, with an Assurance that his most Christian Majesty will take effectual Care that their Liberties, Privileges, and Prerogatives shall be confirmed. They add, that two Polish Lords being arrived there from Warsaw to see their Friends, King Stanislaus invited them to his Court; but they desired to be excused, saying they had not Leave for it from the King of Poland. Some of the French Minister's Officers at Stockholm pretend to know, that King Stanislaus's Stay at Koningsberg has cost his Father-in-Law four Millions of Livres, without reckoning the Wines, Sweetmeats, and other Provisions sent him from France.

Letters from Germany say, that Prince Eugene is in a fair Way of Recovery, by the Care of Dr. Gazelli, the Emperor's Physician, who has advised him against using too much Exercise, because his Indisposition is attended with a sort of Heetic Fever. The Minister of Wirtemberg has received from the Emperor the Investiture of that Duchy, and the Fiefs thereon depending.

The Officers of the Elector Palatine's Customs have made a Seizure of a Million of Rix Dollars in Carols and other Gold Specie in the Duchy of Bergue, which the Jews of Amsterdam were sending to Frankfurt in Carts. This Seizure is the more surprizing to the Proprietors, because they have made the like Remittances for several Years past, without any Hindrance or Molestation; and they have sent an Express to Mannheim with a Petition to his Electoral Highness to order Restitution.

There is a Report, that for particular Reasons, the Emperor and the King of France will have a flying Camp next Spring on each Side of the Rhine; but that the good Understanding betwixt those two Powers will not suffer by it.

King Augustus and several Princes of the Empire make such Interest in favour of the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, the General of the Saxon Troops, that 'tis not doubted but the Dyet will soon declare him Velt Marshal General of the Army of the Empire.

We are assured that M. du Theil, who is now at Vienna, carried with him the fine Gold-ilted Sword adorned with Diamonds, as a Present from the King of France to the Duke of Lorain, besides other Presents for the Archduchess; and that he has Credentials with him to assume the Character of the French King's Envoy Extraordinary, with a full Power, as some say, to treat of a Quadruple Alliance between the Emperor, the King of France, the Czarina, and the King of Great Britain, for the Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction.

They have a Report at Copenhagen, of a new Treaty of Commerce on foot between the States General and the King of Denmark, which the Subjects of that Kingdom heartily wish may take place.

Several Embellishments are making at Berlin, in order to render it one of the finest Cities in Germany; and the King has ordered 300,000 Crowns for building a Tower on St. Peter's Church, in the room of that which fell down of itself about a Year ago.

According to some Letters from Hanover, the Report which had obtained so universally of a Marriage intended betwixt the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Saxe-Gotha, loses Ground, some Letters being arrived there from England, which insinuate, that there is no Foundation for all the Rumours which have been given out upon that Head; but a little Time will clear up this Doubt. 'Tis said, that Apartments are fitting up at Stockholm, for the Reception of Prince William of Hesse, and his Son Prince Frederick.

They write from Switzerland, that some Broils have happened in the Country of the Grisons, on account of the Tenth, which several Societies refused to pay the Clergy; and that, in one Place, there was a very hot Skirmish between the Inhabitants, wherein several were killed and wounded.

Letters from Italy say, that the Duke de Montemar having sent Notice to the Great Duke of Tuscany, to withdraw all his Garisons to make room for the Spaniards, the Great Duke ordered all his Troops to put themselves in a Posture of Defence, sent the Duke de Montemar Word, that he would never suffer any Troops to take Possession of his Duchy while he lived, and actually forbid him to come any more to Court. Mean time the Great Duke's Minister at Vienna has notified his Master's Consent to the new Regulation with regard to his Succession, and declared, that the Subjects of Tuscany were glad to hear, that the Family of Lorain was to govern them, after the Death of the Great Duke.

Some Letters from Spain say, that the Queen, to shew her Satisfaction with the Conduct of the States General in the present Conjunction, and with the Negotiations of M. Vander Meer, their Ambassador at Madrid, has made his Excellency a Present of her Picture richly adorned with Diamonds.

Mr. Escriu is elected an Alderman of York, in the room of Alderman Dodsworth deceased.

Last Thursday Night the Princesses Amelia and Caroline paid a Visit to the Right Hon. the Countess of Portland, at her House in the Privy Garden, Whitehall.

On Monday next—Stroud of the County of Hertford, Esq; is to be married to the Lady Anne Cecil, Sister to the Right Hon. the Earl of Salisbury.

Last Thursday died at his House in Pall-mall, Mr. Edmund Jones, formerly a Banker of this City.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 148. India 169. South Sea 95 for the Opening. Old Annuity 109 5-8ths. New ditto 108 3-8ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 100 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan 110 1-4th. Royal Assurance 101 to 1-4th. London Assurance 13 1-half to 5-8ths. York Buildings 2. African 14. India Bonds 51. 15s. to 16s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 41. 13s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 51. 3s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 61. Prem. Salt Talties 3 3-4ths to 4 1-half Prem. English Copper 21. 3s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 4 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 111 1-half.

Custom-house, London, 22d Jan. 1735.

For S A L E.

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Thursday the 5th and Friday the 6th of February next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be exposed to Sale by Inch of Candle, in the Long Room at the Custom-house, London, a Parcel of Tea, Coffee, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Cordial Water, Arrack, Spruce Beer, and Tobacco (clear of all Duties.) To be seen at the King's Warehouse on Tuesday the 3d, Wednesday the 4th of February, from 8 to 12 in the Forenoon, and from 3 till 5 in the Afternoon, and on Thursday Morning before the Sale.

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